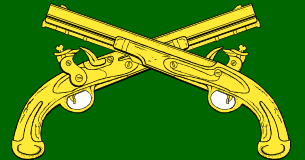


Rear Operations

TD 911



Rear

Operations

Activities conducted rearward of elements in contact designed to assure freedom of maneuver, continuity of sustainment, and continuity of command and control to the maneuver commander.

Command and Control

Three distinct command posts
exist on the battlefield:

A green rectangular button with a black border and a slight gradient, containing the text 'TAC' in white.

TAC

A red rectangular button with a black border and a slight gradient, containing the text 'MAIN' in white.

MAIN

An orange rectangular button with a black border and a slight gradient, containing the text 'REAR' in white.

REAR

Tactical Command Post Functions

A rectangular box with a green-to-black gradient background and a thin black border. The letters "TAC" are written in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center of the box.

TAC

■ Primary Functions

- Conducts close operations
- Synchronizes combat, CS, CSS
- Maintains current close operations situation
- Plans TAC CP local security

■ Secondary Functions

- Updates CS, CSS requirements
- Provides close battle situation to the MAIN
- Monitors deep and rear operations

Tactical Command Post

Characteristics

- Small and mobile
- Operates mounted or dismounted depending upon local environment
- Organized into a single cell
- Corps TAC positioned forward near the Division MAIN CP
- Division TAC located in the Main Battle Area near the forward brigades
- Controlled by the G3

TAC

Main Command Post Functions



MAIN

- Primary Functions
 - Synchronizes C2 system providing continuity for operations
 - Conducts deep operations
 - Plans future operations
 - Allocates resources
- Secondary Functions
 - Alternate CP for the TAC
 - Alternate CP for the REAR

Main Command Post

■ Characteristics

- Organized by cell
- Large and dispersed leaving it vulnerable due to large signature
- Located in a built up area when possible
- Controlled by the chief of staff at both division and corps levels

■ Composition

- Corps/Division Tactical Operations Center (CTOC/DTOC)
- Signal element
- Life support area
- Security element



MAIN

Rear Command Post Function

The word "REAR" in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters, set against a brown-to-orange gradient rectangular background.

■ Primary Functions

- Conducts rear operations to include:
 - » C2 of rear security operations
 - » Terrain management w/in the rear
 - » Sustainment
 - » Control of administrative moves
- Sustains corps and division close, rear, and deep operations

■ Secondary Function

- Alternate for the MAIN CP

Rear Command Post Characteristics

- Dismounted
- Not 100% mobile
- Located close to COSCOM or DISCOM for life support, Security, and ease of coordination
- Broken into three cells

Reserve component personnel
Augmented by key combat
And combat support
Personnel from within echelon
Headquarters

REAR

HQ

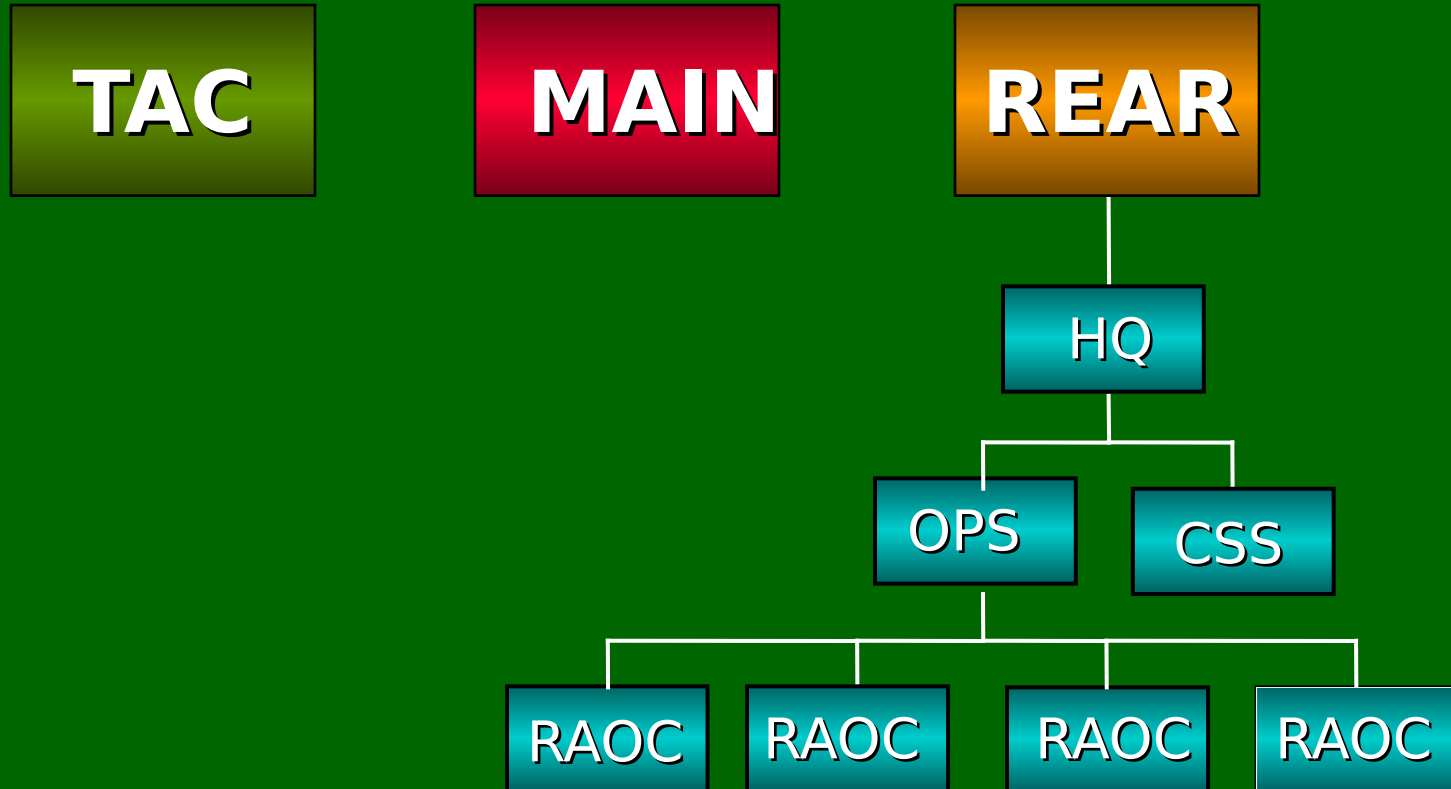
OPS

CSS

Rear Area Operations
Commander (RAOC) and his/her personal staff

G1, G4, AG
other key personnel

Command and Control

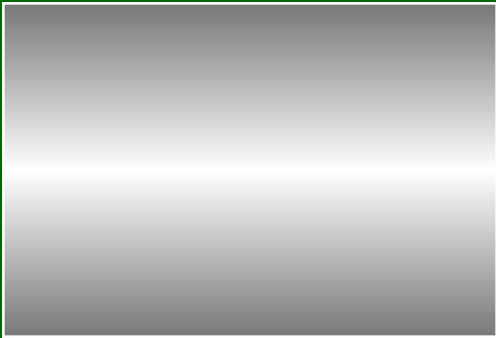


Intelligence Support To Rear Operations

- Focused and continuous intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB)
- Priority intelligence requirements (PIR) that are quickly developed and continuously monitored
- A collection plan that uses reconnaissance and surveillance teams, systematic watch methods, and active counter-reconnaissance

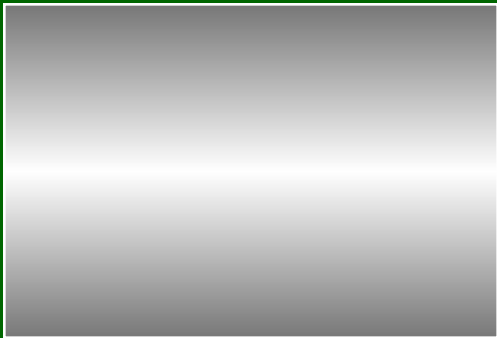
Rear Operations Commanders

XXX



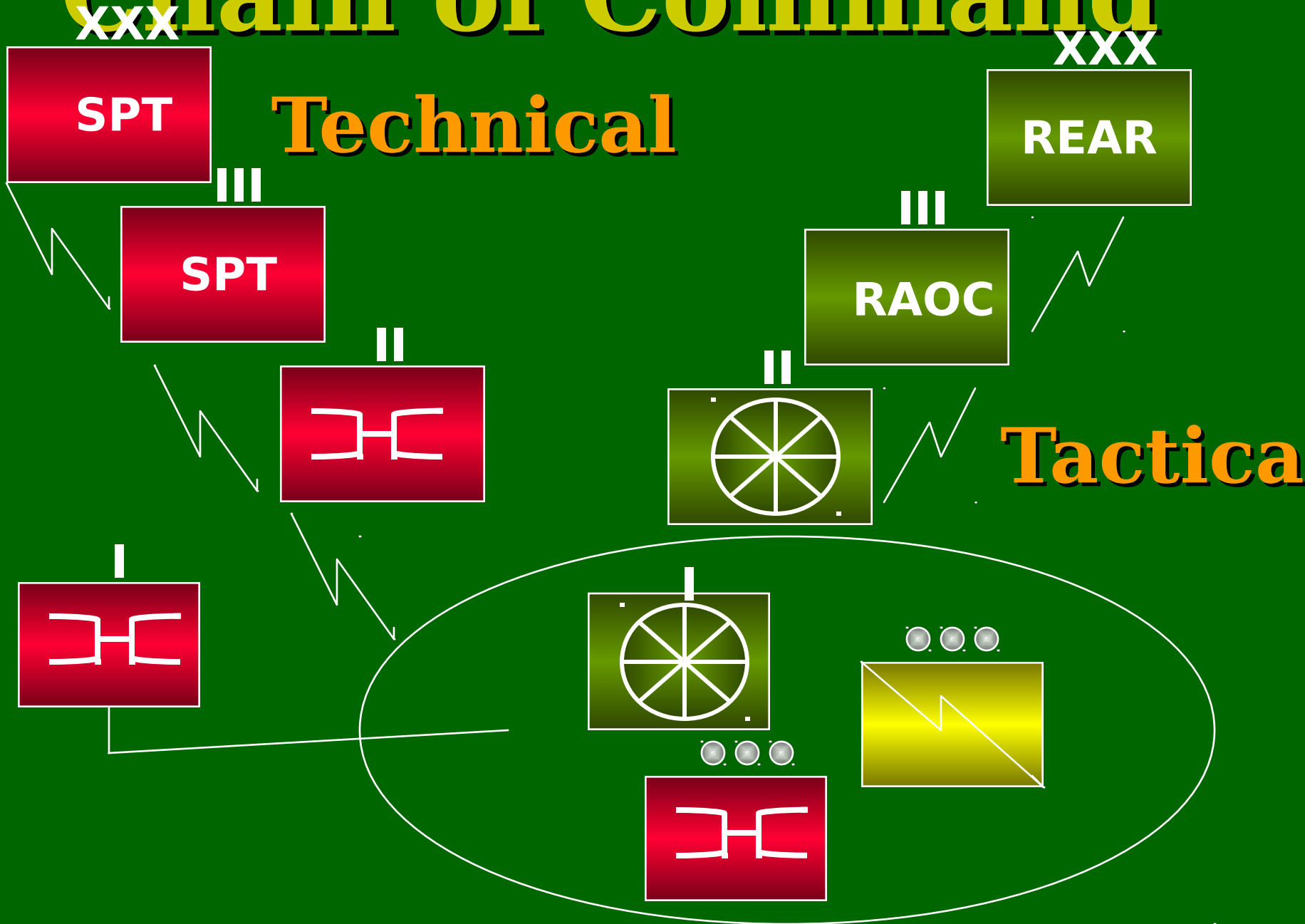
At Corps level the Rear Command Post is commanded by the Corps Deputy Commander General (DCG), usually a Major General

XX



At Division level the Rear Command Post is commanded by the Assistant Division Commander for Support [ADC(S)], usually a Brigadier General

Chain of Command



FUNCTIONS OF REAR OPERATIONS

- **SUSTAINMENT**
- **MOVEMENT TERRAIN**
- **MANAGEMENT**
- **SECURITY**

SUSTAINMENT

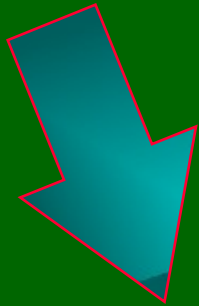
- PRIMARY FOCUS FOR CS AND CSS ELEMENTS IN THE REAR
- REAR CP DIRECTS AND SYNCHRONIZES SUSTAINMENT OPERATIONS
- DISCOM/COSCOM ARE THE KEY PLAYERS

MOVEMENT

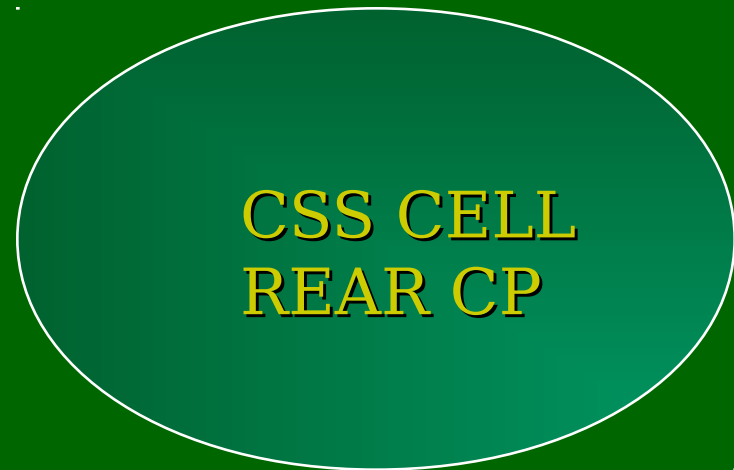
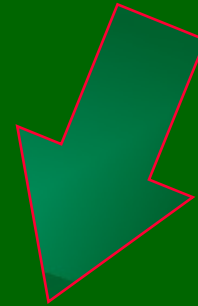
- TACTICAL AND NON-TACTICAL
- REAR CP PLANS, DECONFLICTS, AND CONTROLS
- DISCOM/COSCOM AND PM/MP BRIGADE ARE THE KEY PLAYERS

MOVEMENT CONTROL

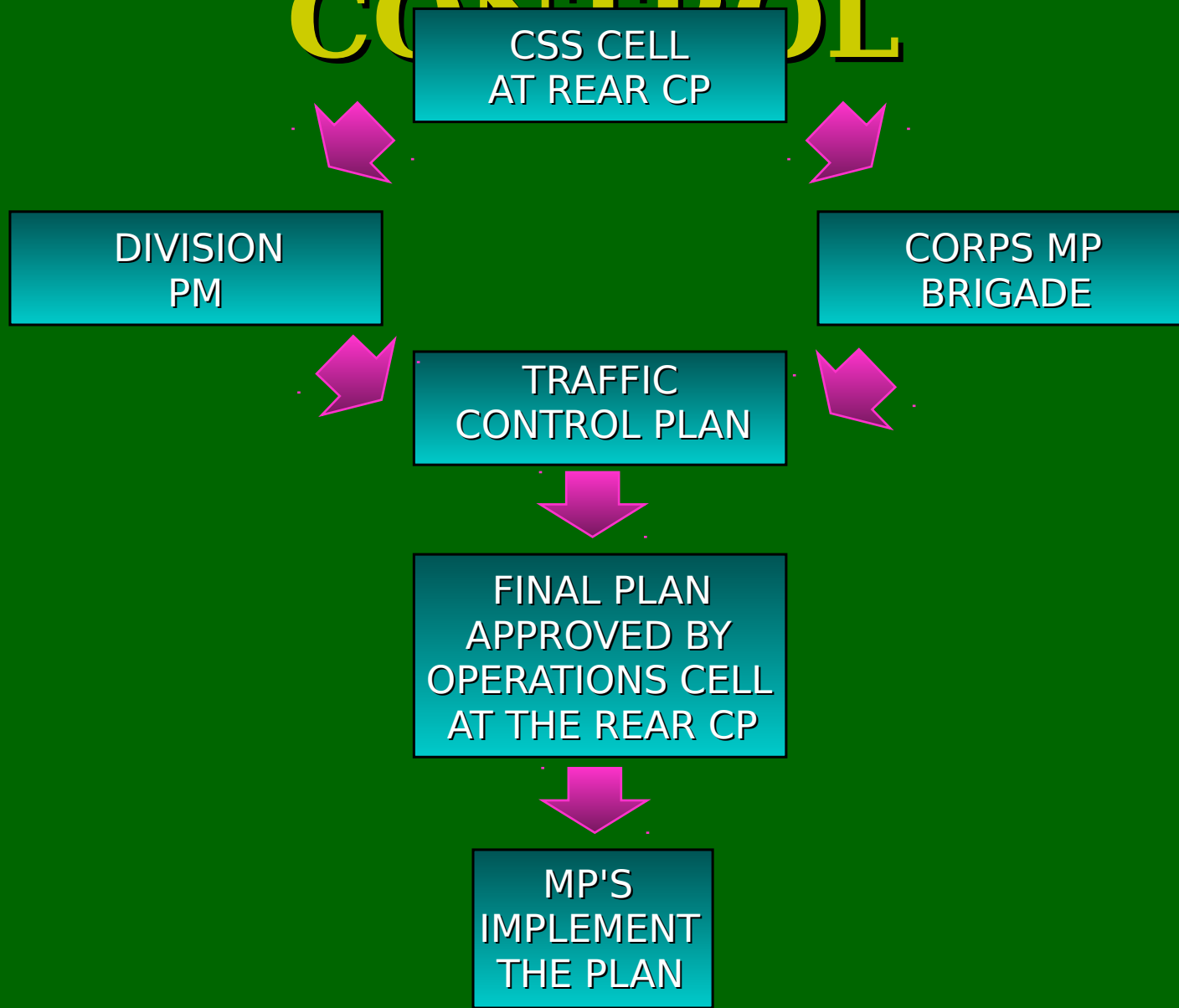
TACTICAL



NON-TACTICAL



MOVEMENT CONTROL



TERRAIN MANAGEMENT

- G3 ALLOCATES LAND TO SUBORDINATE UNITS
- REAP CP/RAOC'S MANAGE AND DECONFLICT LAND IN THE AO
- MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMANDS (MSC'S) ARE THE KEY PLAYERS FOR USE



TERRAIN MANAGEMENT

- BASES ARE FORMED AND BASE CLUSTERS ARE DESIGNED TO ENSURE THE TACTICAL CHAIN OF COMMAND'S SPAN OF CONTROL IS NOT OVEREXTENDED

- BASE

- Unit (s)
- Defensive Perimeters
- Entry/Exit Points

- BASE CLUSTER

- Bases
- Communications

TYPICAL REAR AREA STRUCTURE

- 5 UNITS PER BASE (2-6 AVG)*
 - *COMPANY OR DETACHMENT SIZE
- 5 BASES PER BASE CLUSTER (2-6 AVG)
- 5 BASE CLUSTERS PER RAOC OR DRA
- 4 RAOC AREAS WITHIN THE CRA

UNIT POSITIONING PROCESS

- Units placed to avoid enemy avenues of approach
- Unit mission affects positioning
- Units incorporated into existing bases or establish a new one

SECURITY

- GRADUATED RESPONSE
 - THREAT
 - ECONOMY OF FORCE
- REAR CP SYNCHRONIZES RESPONSE FORCES
- KEY PLAYERS
 - BASES/BASE CLUSTERS/RAOC'S
 - RESPONSE FORCES
 - TCF

THREAT DEEP ATTACK

- DISRUPT AND DESTROY C3
- DESTROY OR DEGRADE RESERVES
- DELAY DEPLOYMENT
- CUT LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS
- SEIZE CRITICAL OBJECTIVES

THREAT TARGETS IN THE REAR AREA

- COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTERS
- COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS
- AIR DEFENSE SITES
- AIRFIELDS
- RESERVES
- MAJOR LOGISTIC ACTIVITIES
- MSR CRITICAL POINTS

REAR AREA THREAT FORCES

- TERRORISTS
- AGENTS/SABOTEURS
- AIR ASSAULT FORCES
- AIRBORNE FORCES
- RECONNAISSANCE FORCES
- EXPLOITATION FORCES

OTHER THREAT CONSIDERATIONS

- TACTICAL AIR FORCE
- LONG-RANGE ARTILLERY
- MISSILES
- MINES
- ELECTRONIC COMBAT

THREAT GRADUATED RESPONSE LEVELS

- LEVEL I

THOSE THREATS WHICH CAN BE DEFEATED BY
BASE DEFENSE FORCES

- LEVEL II

THOSE THREATS BEYOND THE CAPABILITY OF
BASE DEFENSE FORCES WHICH CAN BE
DEFEATED BY A RESPONSE FORCE

- LEVEL III

THOSE THREATS WHICH DICTATE THE
COMMITMENT OF A TACTICAL COMBAT FORCE TO
DEFEAT THE THREAT (BN(-) PLUS)

BASE DEFENSE

- C3
- PERIMETER
- REACTION FORCE
- LP/OP
- FIRE SUPPORT
- BASE CLUSTERS

RESPONSE FORCES

■ OPTIONS

- CHEMICAL
- ENGINEERS
- ELEMENTS OF THE TCF
- HOST NATION FORCES
- RECONSTITUTING FORCES
- TRANSITIONING COMBAT UNITS

■ BUT...

- USUALLY MP'S CONDUCTING THEIR AREA SECURITY MISSION
- BASE RESPONSE FORCE
- COUNTERINCURSION OPERATIONS
- WEIGHTED WITH COMBAT POWER
- MAINTAIN CONTACT/DELAY/DEFEND AGAINST LARGER THREAT FORCE
- BECOME OPCON TO TCF WHEN EMPLOYED

FIRE SUPPORT

■ ASSETS

- FIELD ARTILLERY
- ATTACK HELICOPTERS
- CLOSE AIR SUPPORT (CAS)
- AC-130 GUNSHIPS
- NAVAL GUNFIRE

■ CONSIDERATIONS

- OBSERVATION
- COORDINATION MEASURES
- COLLATERAL DAMAGE

TACTICAL COMBAT FORCE

- DESIGNATED IN THE OPLAN
- EMPLOYED WHEN THREAT CAPABILITIES
OUTGUN BASE/BASE CLUSTER
COMMANDER'S CAPABILITIES
- POSSIBILITIES INCLUDE: -AVIATION -
CAVALRY -AIR CAV -RESERVES
-HOST NATION -TRANSITIONING FORCES
- AREA OF OPERATIONS

AREA DAMAGE CONTROL

- PLANNING
- PROCESS
 - EVENT
 - ASSESSMENT
 - ALTERNATIVES
 - DECISION
 - ACTION
- HOST NATION ASSESTS

QUESTIONS

